The Rendezvous and the Review.

The scene of the international naval pageant is now to shift from Hampton Roads to New York harbor. The preliminary gathering of the ships and the sightseers has made the past seven days a gala week in the region of Old Point and Fort Monroe, and has been successful on its social and spectacular side.

It proved, too, a week of practical benefit, at least to our own fleet. The assembling of so many new steel vessels was an unprecedented event in our navy, and one not likely to be repeated for many a year. Accordingly practice cruises were the order of the day, Admiral BENHAM's division conducting its managuvres outside the Virginia WALKER'S division practising inside, in Chesapeake Bay. The evolutions were of a useful character, including prompt changes in direction, half turns and full turns, counin line, such as may be required when the geet moves northward this week, passes through the Narrows, and anchors in the North River.

As a result of this squadron drill, manœuvres executed poorly at first went like clockwork at last, and our white war ships are ready for comparison in all respects with their natty and gallant visitors.

But the rendezvous at Hampton Roads has after all been only a mere prelude to the real pageant. It has allowed a leisurely inspection and detailed description of the guests, as they came in one by one, or contingent by contingent. The real show is now to begin. The crowds of spectators at Hampton Roads have been inferior to what ademanded by the great occasion, as was inevitable from the place of rendezvous. The millions of the metropolis and its suburbs are needed to furnish the proper foreground and background of so superb a picture, and they will be the onlookers this week.

The Wages of Paramount Authority.

We have seen some irresponsible and purely speculative estimates of the salary which is paid to the Special Commissioner whom Mr. CLEVELAND has sent to Hawaii as his personal representative, to exercise paramount authority in all matters affecting our relations with the Hawaiian Islands.

That Mr. BLOUNT is paid for his trouble no one doubts. We have seen various surmises as to the amount of the compensation agreed upon. Some of the statements put the figures as high as \$10,000, with travelling expenses for himself and wife.

As there is no specific appropriation by Congress for the exercise of paramount authority in Hawaii or elsewhere, Mr. BLOUNT's compensation will have to come out of the fund at the disposal of the Department of State for emergencies and for secret service. But it is a fact generally overlooked, that the size of Mr. BLOUNT's salary is fixed by law. The language of Section 1,676 of the Revised Statutes is clear:

"A Commissioner appointed to any of the countries sentioned in the preceding section shall be entitled to receive seventy-ave per centum of the salary therein provided for the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to such country."

This does not mean that the Commissioner exercising paramount authority shall actually use his paramount authority to take three-quarters of the poor Minister Pienipotentiary's salary away from that supersded and discredited personage, leaving to the latter only one-quarter of what he would have received had the Commissioner not been set up over him. The Minister continues to get full pay, although shorn of his independent authority. The intent of sioner shall amount to three-ouar ters of the salary of the regularly accredited Minister Plenipotentiary.

The pay of the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Hawaiian Islands is \$7,500 a year. Commissioner BLOUNT'S pay, therefore, is fixed by law at the rate of \$5,625 a year. If he is in the Sandwich Islands for three months, it will mount to \$1,406.25. Legally it can be weither more nor less than this.

Little enough for the exercise of the ab plute, uncontrolled and unprecedented powers conferred upon Mr. BLOUNT by Present CLEVELAND'S letter of credentials!

The University of Pennsylvania.

The friends of the higher education in New York and New England cannot pay too careful attention to the remarkable progress that has been made since the war the University of Pennsylvania. Whether we look at the number of studeats in its various departments or at the range and quality of the instruction offered, we must recognize the claim of this institution to a distinguished place among the universities of this country.

From a catalogue for the year 1892-93 we learn that the number of students in the college proper is 618, and in the whole university, 2,055. The number of professors. cturers, and instructors in the several departments is 255, of whom no fewer than s are connected with the college in the scademical sense of that term. The Medical School, which has always maintained a high reputation, has 114 teachers and 860 students. There are, we learn, auxillary schools of dentistry and veterinary medioine, which between them have 245 pupils. and there is a Law School attended by 217 graduates. As regards the cost of an eduation at this university, it seems to be unexpectedly low. According to the estimate made in the entalogue, it ranges from a minimum of \$260 to a maximum of \$460 for in academical year of thirty weeks. In those departments where the year comprises thirty-seven weeks, the necessary expenditure will vary from \$335 to \$300. There are creditable arrangements for furishing assistance to meritorious and needy students. For the benefit of pupils from the public schools of Philadelphia there have been established fifty-three scholarships in the university, of which number thirty-one have been assigned to the college department. There are other cholarships pertaining to this or that depurtment, and distributed by the corremonding faculty. There is also a considerable number of prizes open to competition every year, and ranging in value from \$10 \$50. Nor should we overlook the HECTOR TENDALE Fellowship in Physics, worth \$600 a year, which was endowed by Prof. John TYNDALE in 1885.

Let us look now at the requirements for imission to the so-called course in arts,

leges thirty years ago. It seems that candidates for the freshman class in this department are admitted either on certificate or by examination. Blank certificates are issued every year to the principals of certain recognized preparatory schools. We may remark in passing that this method of admission by certificates has been discarded by almost all of the institutions with which the University of Pennsylvania may claim to rank. Turning to the examinations for entrance, we find that these are held annually, not only in Philadelphia, but also in Washington, Cleveland, and other cities. The candidate must be profletent in English grammar and English composition, and must have read four clas- in the past? sical English books, with respect to which his knowledge will be tested. He must be conversant with the history of the United States and, to a certain extent, with ancient history. He must be a master of arithmetic, including percentage, interest, the decimal system of weights and measures, and the extraction of the square and the cube root. In algebra he must have gone to the end of quadratic equations, and he will be examined in the elements of plane geometry. With regard to Greek, he must be prepared in grammar and be able to write easy prose, and he must have read four books of XENOPHON'S Anabasis and es, in the open sea, and Admiral three books of the Iliad or the Odyssey. In Latin, besides the grammar and prese composition, he must present four books of CASAR'S Commentaries on the Gallie War, six books of the Encid, and six termarches and taking successive positions | orations of Cicero. If these conditions are rigorously enforced, they bear witness to a standard substantially on a level with that of Princeton or of Yale, and, owing to the retention of Greek, decidedly more exacting than that of Harvard. We note further that Greek and Latin, besides being required for entrance, figure among the required studies during the freshman and sophomore years, three and four hours a week respectively being allotted to those studies. We should point out, moreover, that there are facilities at the University of Pennsylvania for the study not only of the modern

> differential and integral calculus and lectures on quaternions. On the whole, we advise the parents and guardians of young men about to enter college to examine the entalogue of the University of Pennsylvania.

European languages and of old French, but

Why the Jews Are Kept Apart.

In discussing the blackballing of Mr. SELIGMAN at the Union League Club, the Evening Post finds the cause of the prejudice against the Jews in their failure " to cultivate the social arts," and their consequent neglect of "the important trifles which go to make a social acceptableness and welcome; and foremost among these is the art of self-surrender, of self-effacement, of abstention from small and tempting advantages." That is not a discriminating remark. The

theory propounded does not rest on a basis of fact. Such a generalization applied to a whole race, the most ancient in civilization, is manifestly faise. It might be applied with equal reason to other and Christian races, for n each many of the whole lack cultivation in the social arts. From the earliest days of Jewish history there have been Jews distinguished for their social tact and grace. Dis-RAELI, LORD BEACONSPIELD, possessed the social art to a degree so eminent that he conquered the prejudices of the English court against his race, and his personality won the distinguished favor of Queen VICTORIA. In this country there are many families with Jewish blood in their veins who are socially acceptable and welcome, and manifest none of the offensive peculiarities attributed to the Jews as a race. Among Jews, no less than among Christians, bad breeding betrays itself, and good breeding is equally discoverable. In the days of colonial New England, and at Newport more especially. marriages occurred between prosperous Jews and Christian women of social consequence, and from those unions families of continuing social cultivation have descended. At the South, at Charleston and the statutes is that the salary of the Special | New Orleans, for instance, and at Philadelphia also, refined Jews have not been socially unacceptable.

It is indisputable, however, that generally in Christendom and outside of Christendom the social antipathy to the Jews has survived through thousands of years; and the reason for it was explained more than two centuries ago by the profound, subtle, and acute philosopher, SPINOZA, himself a Jew. It is due, to use his words, to their separation of themselves "from all other nationalities in such a way as to bring upon themselves the hatred of all." Consequently Spinoza maintained that the destruction of the social prejudice against them would finply the destruction of Judaism. When they ceased to be a peculiar people they would become socially acceptable; and they would not become thus unfil they had abandoned the rites and prejudices which separate them from the rest of mankind and tend to perpetuate their own characteristics.

That is the true explanation of the social antipathy for which the Evening Post gives so superficial a cause. Other races of men lose their identity by migration and by intermarriage with different peoples, with the result that their peculiar characteristics and physiognomies are lost in the mass. The Jewish face and character remain the same as they were in the days of Phanaon. Everybody can distinguish the Jewish features in the most ancient carvings and pictorial representations, for they are the same as those seen at this day. Usualiy a Jew is recognizable as such by sight. In whatever country he is, his race is always conspicuous. He is not assimilated, but stands apart from all the other inhabitants; and this distinction Jewish law and custom compel. Even where Jews have thrown off their peculiar religious restraints and race prejudices, they suffer from the antipathy which the general obedience to them provokes, and, consequently, are usually debarred from the intermarriages with other races which would tend to their absorption in the mass of the population. After a few generations other immigrants to this country lose their race identity, and become Americans only Generally the Jews retain theirs undiminished, so that it is observable by all men. In the comparatively small number of instances where they have mingled their blood with the rest by intermarriage, and abandened their distinctive rites, the social prejudice passes away, so far at least as concerns their descendants. When they cease to be Jews distinctively, they have the same social opportunities as the rest

of the people. The question, then, is whether the Jews will sacrifice their Judaism to their desire for social acceptableness. So long as they remain a peculiar people, they will suffer from the peculiar antipathy of the rest of mankind. As long as they keep by themselves they will be left to themselves social-

tion invited and endured by them, has not curriculum of all first-rate American colaffected them injuriously so far as concerns their material welfare. It does not check their business prosperity, but that very prosperity engenders the ambition for social distinction corresponding to it. Hence the pertinacity of the Jews in clinging to their religious and race restraints and peculiarities is evidence of the extraordinary strength of the Jewish character and persistency of the Jewish convictions; but, as SPINOZA asked in the seventeenth century, how much longer will these serve to keep Israel intact at a time when full political and religious freedom has succeeded the political disabilities and religious persecutions which preserved and intensified them The Reform of Carter.

> That wicked but seemingly successful old chap, the Hon. CARTER HARRI-SON HARRISON, Mayor of Chicago, has decreed that the gambling shops and pool rooms of that town shall be shut up. This is unpleasant news for the keepers of the gambling shops and pool rooms, but not half as bad news as it is for the hysterical newspapers and persons that opposed Car-TER's election on the ground that he was the friend and ally of the gambiers, and insisted that he was the enemy of every age and of every sex, and that the moral and financial salvation of Cook county could be worked out only through his defeat. Here is CARTER punishing his so-called friends and making very sick his enemies who brought out Syntax SAM ALLERTON as the one hope of virtue. Of course, CAR-TER is not and cannot be good instinctively and without malice prepense. We learn from the Chicago Dispatch that he wants to succeed Mr. CLEVELAND as President in 1897. Consequently this movement against the gamblers is only a preliminary and earnest of the great spectacular moral reform to which CARTER proposes to treat himself and the country before the next Presidential election.

We are afraid that this will not do. CAR-TER is a handsome and dignified fellow and skilled in the tongues, and the visiting nobs and nabobs will find him expert in etiquette, also of Sanskrit and Hebrew. The field of and good to talk, and comfortable to talk mathematical instruction comprehends the to. He has seen a good deal of the world. Like Opysseus he knows the manners of many men and cities. Like Mr. Casey of Red Hoss Mountain, he has

Lived in many places and done a thousand things, From the noble art of actin' to the work of dealin

Yet all his accomplishments, all his suav ity, should not blind us to the fact that he is, as the Chicago papers have demonstrated with much satisfaction to themselves and not a wink or tremor on his part, The Wickedest Man in the World. He must accumulate a colossal collection of reform before he can cut loose from his record and make for the Democratic nomination for President. Besides, he is handicapped. "His pile is \$5,000,000." As if it were not enough to be Wicked without being a Plutocrat. He must divest himself of this impediment, give it away as freely as he gives himself. He must bestow it on the poor, or introduce pure drinking water into his town, or found the CARTER HARRI-SON HARRISON School of Pure and Applied Goodness at the Chicago University, or strip his superfluity to the buff in some other way. The Hon. HALCYON JONES of St. Louis, who is only a struggling Plutocratlet, will never consent to the nomination of a Chicago Plutocrat with \$5,000,000 in the safe, aside from the fact that HALCYON is as good and gentle as CARTER is wicked and intractable.

Having got rid of the \$5,000,000, which, after all, will not be more than enough to pay the expenses of a small family of strangers during the Fair, Carter must proceed to bring forth works of repentance. He must read the Inter-Ocean every day and Sundays. He must sit through Swing's lectures on what the Chicago people call DANTE'S Veeta Noova. He must lecture on West Side Rennissance at the Art Institute. He must make the Chicago flow with cologne. He must give the bunco men three days to leave town. After the local excitements are over he must walk barefoot to Monticello and the Her-English language correctly. He must present a certificate signed by a jury of the vicinage that he has given up the Wicked ousiness, and has become ostensibly, if not ruly, good. Then, we suppose, Mr. HARmison may be entitled to try his luck with the rest, and to jump for the nomination.

A Hard Problem.

The problem which continually confronts and perplexes the members of the City Club. and other similar organizations of municipal reformers, is one which all their eloquence and activity can never solve. It is mathematical, not political; it is practical and not ethical. How under universal suffrage can 5 per cent. of the voting population of New York city enforce their notions of government, distasteful, repulsive, impracticable, and absurd to 95 per cent., upon the latter?

Until the 95 per cent. are intellectually reconstructed, and all their political ideas changed, it can't be done.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean asks THE SUN to intercede for the retention of Minister Gil-BERT ALLABOUND PIERCE in his office at Lisbon 'a day or two longer." The Inter-Ocean ap peals to our sympathy, and uses this argument: "When an editor takes a long journey for his bealth

se should not be rudely hustled out of a town before he has had three square meals." That is all right from the point of view of the sick editor sent abroad at his country's ex-

pense, but how is it from the point of view of

public office as a public trust? We are to see the Rajah of Johore in New York. Of course he will enjoy a reception here, and we trust that he will take a drive up Broadway and down the Bowery, so that all the people may get a chance to look at him in his Oriental splendor. He is Rajah by the grace of Queen Victoria, for his ancestors transferred to England the sovereignty of the small but ancient sulfanate in which the city

of Singapore is situated. We regret that not any of the greater sovereigns of the world are to pay us a visit this year in order to see New York, and then go out West to get a look at the noble edifice which this State has erected in Illinois for the display of its products. The Government of the United States has invited them all to come What a time we would have in New York it half a dozen of them were yet to accept the invitation; if, for example, the Chinese, British Turkish, Hussian, German, Japanese, Persian, and Danish sovereigns were to ride with their retinues through the streets under the escort of our militia regiments.

The long strike of the clothing cutters. which has ended to their satisfaction, had some features that are not often seen in The strikers were very gay all through the month of the strike. As soon as they had struck they took a hall, hired a brass band, opened the meetings every forenoon. and spent the days in listening to the music dancing singing songs, marching around, and making speeches as long as anybody which corresponds to what used to be the i ly. In modern times this social discrimina- i would stay still. The strikers cheered nearly

Hone proambles and all, with a rush, at any ime. The clothing cutters are stylish in the dance and the merry-go-round: they have trained brass band when they hear it play; they are a remarkably good-natured set of men, even when on strike, as all Americans cutters took their case to court, like law-abiding citizens. They sued the bosses, and the bosses sued them, but neither of the suits of either of the parties was pressed or brought to trial. Everything has now been settled by

onference, and both sides are glad of it. This kind of a strike is better than the other kind, in which the strikers get into a rage and indulge in threats against bosses and blacklegs, and want to fight somebody, and go about the streets yelling.

The appointments of speakers at Clio Hall, Princeton University, to do battle with the champions of Whig Hall in the annual junior oratorical contest reveal a noteworthy set of names. They are ALEX. McGappin of Belfast, Ireland: George Stew-ART McCaguz of Omans, B. W. McChgady SYRES of Scotch Plains, and DONALD MACCALL of Caledonia, N. Y. The Macs are evidently in strong force at Clio Hall, and will be ready for the fray with James MacLin Broadnax and his

The Southern Governors who have held a conference for the encouragement of immigration to the Southern States strove to account for the fact that so very few of the foreigners who land at this port go to any of these States. They gave many theories upon the subject, and we do not think that any of them explained the puzzle. We can make a suggestion that may be serviceable to them. Instead of indulging in theories that are unsatisfactory and worthless, let them send an inquiring agent to Ellis Island, when the steerage passengers come ashore, to ascertain from the immigrants themselves why they do not go to the Southern States. Within the past for weeks more than a hundred thousand immigrants, most of whom would be desirable sottlers in any part of the country, have landed upon that island; and, if the experiences of this year correspond with those of the last year and of previous years, not more than a housand of them all will go to those great and fertile and thinly populated States Governors of which held conference in Richmond a few days ago. Why? This is the question for the agent to put to them, if he can speak German and Swedish and Italian and English. In the course of a few months this agent can get a vast amount of interesting and important information, at first hand, at Ellis Island. He can correct the theories and answer the questions of the Southern Governors.

Last year, out of nearly 400,000 steerage passengers who arrived at this port from foreign countries, only 4,155 were ten of the States of the South. Why so few? Ask the parties concerned.

We regret to observe that the Amercan Hebrew does not like our remarks about the "Americanization" of the foreign immigrants who come here from all the countries of Europe, and are of many races, and are filled with all kinds of un-American prejudices, Old World bigotries, or traditional contrariness. We do not believe, however, that our contemporary can prevent the Russian Jews who are now coming here from Americanism, or from enjoying the advanthose benign influences. These immigrants. to find out where they are, and to realize that they can live in happiness only as an integral part of the great community of the American people. We do not want to see race colonies set up in this country of ours, each of the races walled in by itself and defended by its own towers, each of them antagonistic to the others, each of them stuffed and bulging out with the bitter animosities that sprang up soon after the time of Noan's ark. Give us forever that beneficent Americanism upon

which our sires founded this blessed republic! We copy here from our own columns the few sentences to which the American Helrew objects, which it characterizes as "appalling" and as "bosh," and as otherwise offensive to it; which we shall nevertheless continue to urge upon the attention of all the foreign-born elements of our population, with the assurance that they are deserving of the approval of all the intelligent Hebrews and mitage. He must apologize to Syntax Sam Allerton for using the of the 3d of April, which have stirred up the un-

American ill nature of the American Hebrene: "There are lots of people now in this country who stand very much in need of Americanization. Ameri-canism means freedom, political and religious, the right to choose one's own party and one's own religion, the right of personal independence in all matters of opinion, without prejudice to one's good name in the community. We desire to Americantze all the Christians, Jews, pagaus, infidels, foreigners, and natives in this country, whether they be of the white back, red, brown, or yellow ruce. In the word Americanize there is a lofty idea, an organic, characteristic constructive idea. The continued existence of our republican-democratica; atem can be maintained only under Americanism.**

Will any patriotic Jewish-American say that these words are not perfectly true?

There is rather a noticeable fact about the San Francisco, the American cruiser which made a complete sweep of the honors in last week's rowing regattas of all nations in the Roads. First she won on Wednesday the sixoared gig race over the English Blake, a Rus-Man crew, and our own Philadelphia and Chicago; the twelve-oared cutter race over the British Tartar and our own Chicago, Atlanta, Newark, Charleston, and Philadelphia; the six-oared whaleboat race over the English Australia and Partridge and our own Atlanta and Charleston: finally, the four-cared dingy race over our Baltimore, Chicago, and Philadel phia. Then on Saturday she won another race ever the Britons, the Frenchmen, and some American crews. The British tars of the Tartar forged ahead at first, and it was thought the victorious San Francisco had caught a Tartar. And it was so, in the literal but not the metaphorical sense. She caught and over hauled the leaders, and came home a winner. We recall a statement printed about the time when the San Francisco was fitting out, and when a special draft of 150 men was sent across the continent to her from the Brooklyn yard that " a finer crew never manned a ship of the new navy; it is estimated that about 80 per cent of the new draft are native-born Amer icans, while the remainder, to a man, have de clared their intention of becoming citizens." The San Francisco is the fastest cruiser we have in commission to-day, and it is fitting that her boats, too, should be the fastest. She has done well in her first visit to Atlantic

At Hampton Roads, Go, tear the tattered ensigns down, Long have they waved on high,

And many on eye has danced to see Those banners in the say. Beneath them rung the nattle shoul. And burst the cannon rear: The mateors of the occan air Shall awarp the clouds no more.

The decks, once red with heroes' blood, Where knell the vanquished foe, When winds were hurrying o'er the flood nd waves were white be ow. No more shall feel the becoos' tread, Or know the conquered knews
The maidens of the shore have swiped the darlings of the seal

Charon's Troublesoms Cargo.

Chorus of Annoved Spirits in the Stern—Can't you arop that infernal record in the bow? Charen—Can't do it. That's a party of spirits from Mount version, and they have played waist all their lives on the New Haven trains.

They Are Not Office Seekers-They Are WASHINGTON, April 23.-Although by far the greater number of those who came to Washington to witness the incoming of another Democratic Administration and to "get something" for themselves or a triend, have de parted, the number who remain is still considerable. Few of them are office seekers in reality, yet none, it is probable, would reject a good thing were it offered to him. The reason they give is that they have an idea that they would like to "see how this thing is oming out." The language employed to explain why they wait, implies expectation of something interesting growing out of the alleged intention of the President to put through in all things the policy he has framed in his own mind. Though not all are agreed in their estimate of Mr. Cleveland, yet they have, in one sense, an admiration for him on account

of his courageous will. In looking for an explanation why so many emain away from their distant homes after Mr. Cleveland has in the plainest manner asked why they don't go home, this philosoph ical interest must be taken into account.

Is the Cablust With Secretary Carllete?

WASHINGTON, April 23.-Neither Secretary Carlisle's explanation of what would be the polley of the Treasury on the bond and gold uestions, nor his subsequent action has done much toward settling absolutely what his policy will be. According to the talk of men here whose words are entitled to some weight, this does not signify a lack of comprehension or courage on the Secretary's part. The words and the action, they say, signify that Carlisle is ready for whatever the state of the case cems to call for. He will not trifle, they feel sure. One man, speaking as an old soldier of no mean rank, said: "Carlisle has his plan of action clearly mapped out in his own mind, but does not think the time has come for fully declaring what it is. He doubtless knows that the plan may have to be changed in some important respect as the fight progresses."

However this may be, no one here doubts that the Secretary, like a good commander, will hold well in hand all his forces, to emplay them on the instant in whatever manner shall seem to him best in order to achieve the purpose for which he feels himself securely intrenched. The Cabinet, no doubt, is with him, while the President stands alone for another policy, and Hoke Smith is far away in

One could gather a hatful of rumors about a strain in the Cabinet, and the precise reasons therefor, but they would be chaff after all. though doubtless they would have some kernels of wheat in them. To say the least, the situation is interesting, and is liable to become very much more so.

The President and the G. W. Childs Heifer. Philadriphia, April 23,—In regard to the knock-out of Editor Childs and Editor Davis by Editor McClure and Editor Singerly in the fight over the successor to the Mugwump John Field as Postmasier in this town. a silly story is going the rounds. Mr. Childs's defeat is attributed to the fact that President Cleveland had no Secretary of Agriculture during his first term to advise im respecting matters pertaining to the dairy interests. The generous Mr Childs, so the story runs, presented Mrs. Cieveland about six years ago a beautiful Jersey heifer, with a pedigree as impressive as that of Mr. Harrity's candidate for Postmaster of Philadelphia but up to this time, or rather until shortly after the Clevelands paried with Mr. Childs's fawn-like beauty, she neglected to produce a pint of milk or a pound of butter. Hence for all practical purposes that gift was valueless, and the benign Mr. Childs was al count at Executive headquarters. Secretary Morton made the farmer-like suggestion that in order to ecure a patter-producing record, maternity in the bo ine race was absolutely necessary. It was too late. The beautiful and chaste Jersey of six years ago was no cosed of at private sale as no good for butter. The in erence is that if Editor Childs wants to get near enough to the Administration throne to knock out Editor Me-Clure and Editor Singerly be must present a genuine ersey with an established butter-making record to the

The Nantieni Almanae Woman,

From the Washington Public Service. Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Brown Davis, who has calculated the ephemeris of the sun for the Nautical Alma-nac Office for several years, is in the city sisting her mother, Mrs Mary Brown of the Pension Office. When Mrs. Davis was married to Mr Arthur Powell Davis of the Geological Survey, she resigned a \$1,200 position under Prof. Simon Newcomb which she wen by a competitive examination in a large class of men, she being the only woman. She was also the only person who solved or even attempted to solve the difficult problems in or even attempted to solve the difficult problems in higher mathematics required by the civil Service Commission. Previous to this examination she had cor rected the proof sheets of Prof. Newcomb's " Calculus" Approval of all the intelligent Hebrews and Celts and Italians and Germans and Scaudinavians and English in the United States.

Here are the sentiments printed in The States. sun, a request Prof. Newcomb was only too glad to gran to died a man who would fill her place for the \$1,200 yearly salary. Since Mrs. Davis has lived in Los An-geles she has done a good deal of work for Prof. Barnard of the lack Observatory. She calculates the orbits of all the new comets discovered by Profs. Newcomb and Barnard. She once taught in the public schools of Washington, where she was partly educated. She paid her own way through the Scientific School of Columbia University, where she graduated with the degree of R. S. She is a daughter-in-law of Congress-man Davis, the Farrages' Alliance member from Kansas. She is a natice of Front Royal, Va. She is among the foremost women mathematicians of this country, and corrected an error in Laplace's tables which has caused inequalities very puzzling to mathematicians. the invented the Washington-Greenwich table no used in the Nautical Almanac office. She has two chil-

The Name of the Most Majestic of Mountains. To the English of The Sun-Sir. In the New York Evening Post of April 4 appeared a letter from Mr. David A. Wells urging that the name of Mount Painter to greatest of American mountains, shall be changed to Mount Tacoma, because that "Admiral of the line," after whom the mountain was named by Vancouver, was "unimportant" Mr. Wells says it it is now to late to change the names of Mounts Hood, Baker, and Adams, the three other peaks named by Vancouver when he named Rainer, but that Rainer should re-ceive the name Taxonia. "claimed to use indica deri-vation." "It not indin." Why is it too late to compete the names of three peaks, but not that of the fourth, es-pecially when the fourth is best known by its present name, which is both endeared to the proper and waste-ington and is declared to be the proper and authorized hame by the United States. Government's Board to de-cide such nomines. Thy the United spaces are the succession of the instre suphthious
outil Mr. Wells favor renaming Puget Sound as
outil Mr. Wells favor renaming Puget Sound as
the Sound: Puget was more obscure than limite,
instruction of the sound to be to the sound of the sound to be call
out Kainlers smaller its streign is not too ante to call
tel Sound Scattle Sound, which has the suphony of allieration

After Wells objects to Rainter because of obscurity
and because he prefers an Indian name, will be advocate changing the name of Norwich Conn., named
after a relatively obscure English town, to Yantie or
Shettecket, the good Indian names of the place where
Norwich is? shetteket, the good Indian names of the pince where Norwich is?

The people of the State of Washington have adopted Indian momenclature when it suited them. They have the counties of Staap, Khekirat, and Kittilas, and the illumbuling. Strokumchuck, Puyalian, Haquiam, Dukadoshada, and squar ravers, all Indian, and doubtless therefore sunbindious; but the people of the State, in my humble opinion, prefer to see stand unchanged the English names wherever gives, from the element one of Washington to the observe one of Pacet because each name is more truly identified with the history of the Anglesbaton race, to which the majority of the people belond, and with the race history as identified with the discovery and progress of this State, than any apprished mans now affects as a substitute can ever become, over which it is the exercise of the stroke is stroke the come. The common of the stroke is stroke the come. The common of the stroke is stroke the come.

The Jewish Tidonys says that "Tax Sux has become the arena for the discussion of matters lewish."

Rabbi Solomon Schindler, the new editor of the Jose the Chronics of Boston, is a liberal thinker and a fearless writer. He has improved the paper during the abort period of time it has been under his charge. The new synapogue on West Eighty-second street is to be of Moorish architec are, but not over expensiva.
"We profer," sars habbt Mendes, "a plain synagogue
with a small morteage for a read one decoly in debt."
house of the leading Jawa of New Yark are desirons. that those rabbis who grant divorces in violation of iaw, and those loss learned quarks who make in ney as East Schem doctors shall be brought under east discipline. These law breakers are in danger, and had better give up their practices.

the title age is not be printed protest against the con-duct of those dewish broks parties that march to the affacts the agrains of the "Wedding March" in Lobert-gria. The writer ages that the music of an anti-semi-gria. The writer ages that the music of an anti-semi-like Wagner should not be used by Jews in the celebra-

WHY THEY LINGBR AT THE CAPITAL SMOKE SCREENS FOR TORPEDO BOATS. How to Make the Little Coaft Invisible in

> WASHINGTON, April 23 -A curious result of the invention of smokeless powder was the immediate search for some device to offset the smokelessness which had so long been coveted and proclaimed as an inestimable ad vantage. It is very clear that artillery gains especially in efficiency by the removal of thos clouds of smoke which, with ordinary powder, hang upon a field and prevent accurate aim But hardly had the choras of gratification gone up over the increased deadliness of combat, both for musketry and artillery, which could be expected from the invention of nearly smokeless powders, than the drawbacks also became manifest. It was evident that there were certain advantages of concealment it smoke, where concealment was an object; and the consequence has been the invention of substances for the express purpose of creating dense cloud of smoke on being lighted upon the battle field.

> In naval warfare the advantages and the drawbacks of smoke are equally apparent, and accordingly devices for producing smoke with the express view of having is serve as a cover have been invented. One such experiment was lately made at Toulon, the purpose being to enable a vessel closely pressed by another to envelop herself in the smoke and so escape under cover of it. With a view to test-

> escape under cover of it. With a view to testing the efficacy of the invention a torpedo boat was placed among a number of others, which made a circle of about half a mile in diameter round her. The torpedo boat, thus surrounded, enveloped herself in smoke and escaped from the circle, though all the other boats were keeping a sharp lookout for her.
>
> At Breat, also, some experiments of the same sort have been made with an invention of M. Oriolle, of Nantes. It may be remarked that long before the invention of smokeless powders, M. Normand, the well-known builder of torpedo boats at Havre, had said, in his "Ende sur les Torpilleurs," that "if we could succeed in producing in a practical manner an artificial cloud, such as results from the use of existing heavy artillers and as was particularly noticeable at the bombardment of Alexandria, we should commonly increase the value of torpedo boats possessed of speed great enough to permit of their placing themselves to windward of a souadron." In 1880 a British officer made experiments in this direction which were only moderately successful, while M. Normand also attempted them at Hayre, but could not make the smoke sufficiently permanent. The latter, speaking of the recent experiments at Birest, now writes to Me Jacch, as follows:
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> It is impossible to deny that daylight attacks by ter-god bear winch, in endinary weather, shall be expanded on the page of th

the feecht experiments at Brest, now writes to Le Jach, as follows:
It is impossible to deny that daylight attacks by torpedo boats which, in ordinary weather, shall becapable of conceating their movements from the energy will have good chances of success. For night attacks the value of the boats is already admitted, but it will be largely increased. Inaccessable to the rays of the search light, they will be able to see without being seen. Let it be noted, too, that this useful invention, if it be perfected, will not be utilized by the torpido boats accompanying a squadron. This fact will reduce the importance of their work, and will materially add to the difficulties of the defence. One probable ronsequence of the discovery will be the creation of a new type of terpeu boats. Without surrendering high speed, which in certain special cases will always be valuable, we must emiseave to give to the greater number of our seaworing forpedo boats not only larger dimensions but also the endurance, the strength, the inversability, and the rad no of action of a battle cruiser. Inhibitality and preservation of special nears will always be points in which corpodo boats will always be points in which to be a surrendering the beats will always be points in which to prove the endurance and the strength, the improve.

The experiments, at Brest, carried out by

must try to improve.

The experiments at Brest, carried out by the Laborieux and the torpodo beats, gave very encouraging results. The subject is perhaps not likely to be of immediate importance to our navy, as the direction applies: First get your torpedo beats. But when our torpedo feet has grown a little in numbers and consequence the question of making the craft invisible by artificial means may possess an importance hero as in other countries. as in other countries.

Interesting Addition to the Extraordinar

From the Dayson Herald. From the Dayson Herald.

Back in 1870 William N. Roach was eashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Washington city, of which ex-Postmaster-General Croswell, now deceased, was President. The charges that were made against Cashier Roach by reason of restitution and compromise became known to the world as embezziement of the funds of the bank. No prosecution was made, and there was no indictment, but the cashier found himself penniless and with this criminal charge clouding his name and reputation.

criminal charge clouding his name and reputation.

Col. A. E. Boone, now and formerly a resident of Dayton, was at this time the representative and principal of 1.100 Star mail contracts, and was then living in Washington, He was a depositor in the Citizens' National Bank at the time the alleged embezziement occurred. He knew Cashier Boach familiarly, was his friend, and admired the cashier's great ability. He also knew Gen. Creswell quite well. He became, of course, acquaisted with all the facts pertaining to the charge of embezziement against lloach, so far as the same was made public, He knew the stern character of the President of the bank, and has glways maintained the opinion that if the real facts are ever made public they will be about as folicitys:

as follows:
Itoach was largely engaged in building operations and was using considerable money. He was unable to recline upon some of them, and overdrew his account at the bank of which he was eashier. This fact being brought to the attention of the President, the result to the attention of the President, the result to the attention of the President, the result to the attention of the President.

and overdrew his account at the bank of which he was cashier. This fact being brought to the attention of the President, the result was as above mentioned—embezzlement, discharge, and disgrace. It was claimed at the time that by reason of the authority vested in thoat, as cashier, that he had made some bad loans for the bank. Those the stern President obliged him to make good also.

Col. Boone, in sympathy with Roach and entertaining a high contion of him, came to his rescue, and, without the hope of reward or even of a return, gave him a handsome sum of money and sent him to the then far-off Dakota to look after his mail contracts there and to start life answ. How well he knew his man, the ability and character he possessed, is exemplified by the fact that Cashier Roach became soon a man of preminence in the new country, Governor of the State, and finally United States Sonator. His life in his far-off home has been one of problity, honor, and dignity. He has fully sustained the good opinion of his benefactor. A letter which the hirraldis permitted to copy is appended herewith, which will prove interesting reading.

Col. Roone has been exceedingly reluctant to allow the Herald to give the public the facts above related, as, he states, he faels proud and happy over what he was enabled to do, and hesitated, naturally, to make public his own kind acts.

This account can be relied upon and should maturally excite sympathy for a man who made one fatal mistake, but who certainly has redeemed himself, as appears from the estimation of those who have been closely associated with him, and lave intimately known him since the dark days of 187A. He has been honored among his fellows with places of public trust, and is finally selected to a position which is almost equal in its character to the Fresidency of the United States.

But is a man ever forgiven, or can he ever by a life of honesty be relieved from the edium of one serious error? In reading this story of the life of Senator Boach, can we conclude that human nature

To Col. After F. Hone, Jayron, O. C., March 18, 1803.

Washington, D. C., March IF, 1893.)

Washington, D. C., March IF, 1893.

My Dean Fulson I Voir very kind letter was received after my arrival here. It was a source of great pleasure to me to read it and my grateful heart seas out to you in ancere thems. I have often wondered withery you went after leating leare but from the dealt scartain. I am delighted to know the montered with you and hope fortune has been as kind in mery way.

My election was a surprise to me as well as my friends, and is attained after many vears of hard knocks, hard work, privation and suffering. I have had poor luck finauciatry, but this good grows may enable incle acquire something abbeautial by economy in two mic, which I shall true to provide 1 with be most delichted to ser you, and you know that you will always and a hearty welcome from the who will inverforget your kindness and frientship when I headed both, but me hear from you again and often. Years traily.

W. N. Roach.

W. S. Rozen.
A question that will interest bankers grows out of this case, and it may be of importance to others. Hanks do permit some customers to make overdrafts, and indeed, often they accidentally occur, not offener are intentional. If a cashier makes an overdraft, as an individual depositor, is it embezzioment?

A Sage's Secret of a Hale Old Age. From the Land a St James's Guards.

M. Jules Simon has discovered the secret of old age, and he has formulated the recipe in two words intellectual work. Nothing, he declares, helps so materially to conserve physical strength is metrial employment, and in proof of this theory he tolints out that the is theory he points out that the stitute ha periect congregation of arry accommans. In the Academic before a some there are Rayling things of the Conference of the Academic Linday, Vacherot, Franck, Dubero, Lavisson, and Boullier, all algors iccade through laborious and productive days.

It Nober Porgot Shall Be. Co to be the Prening Disputch Bob Maywell a see is boiling
And raided a stable of the
It treats the see that matrix
Called one that is him and
The see that is him and
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The see is a see and selecte.
Not have be 'O' love ar noney
The party select were paid.

It falls from w.o.n till even Total at the internal through, Andre tire or an excellent Siephen, Great work it so instant, Great work it seems to do, And for he parts, look

-A stateen-year-old nerro boy living near Milan, Tenn., was born with only one eye, there being no trace of another. His body is covered with a growth

of small hairs, resembling wool, giving him the appearance of a brute animal. -In one of the public schools of this city political

carroous are used as wall decorations, being mixed with maps and pupils' drawings. The pictures are cut from comic papers, and are all on one side in politics. They have caused some surprise.

The traveller whe asks how far it is to a certain point is likely to be told it is "a rouple o' looks," or " two looks an' a hoot." A look is as far as you can see

-Lectures are occasionally given at the Elmira Reformatery for the instruction of the inmates, who no casionally also are treated to a miscellaneous enter tainment that seems to refrash them. There is some thing pathetic in the delight with which they listen to lectures on travel and look on views of natural scaner;

-anything, in fact, that suggests liberty.

-Due of those bard, practical New England woman that occur in magazines oftener than in life, called on an artist in this city, at his invitation, not many days ango, she looket faithfully over his pictures and studies though there were many of them, betokening great industry, and after the inspection was finished she said, in a severe tone: "Yes, it's very pretty, but I should think you'd get dreadfully tired of doing such things. Don't you ever want to go out and work ?

has taken the life out of that place, and where there were crowds before there are only stragglers now, Rufflanism has not wholly departed, however, and on a recent Sunday five pedestrians, who were walking at the base of the Palisades to enjoy their scenic beauty and take photographs, were pelted with atones fro the top of the cliffs by a band of hoodinms, who to-lowed them for about a mile, and who occasionally tried to roll huge rocks upon them.

-The table d'hôte is a fixture in New York and in attempt to establish it there having failed last winter Probably the most successful restaurant in that city to a place where it is impossible to get anything to drink butten, coffee, and similar mild beverages. Strange as it may seem, some of the noted drinking men in the town are its most constant patrons. It may be that they like to feel that they are beyond reach of temptation at meal times,

-There is an artist in this city who says that he

wants to paint things in the New York streets, the parks, along the water front, around the elevated rail roads, and among the pictures que shanty settlements, but the people will not let him. That is, they refuse to buy these things after he has made them, and keep him at work with portraits and other perfunctor; and ordered work. He says: "You New Yorkers are a used to seeing these things that they don't represent artistic possibilities to you, and after the nictors is lone you refuse to see any more in it than you would find in the tangible scene. They treat their painter

plains without disturbing anybody much, for it is almost as easy for the Indian to more as to stay where he is, particularly as he makes his wife do the moving.
The Indian's tepes is merely a cone of poles, light,
branchiess saplings, laid with their butts in a circle and their tops bound together. Around this is thrown a cover of canvas or dressed skin, with an opening at the top for the escape of sincke, and a flap is left open at the side for a door. When he moves it is only necessary to roll the canvas into a wad and the it to

necessary to rout the canvas into a wad and the it to the poles, which are strapped to a pony, with the heavy ends dragging on the ground.

—Last Sunday four funeral processions got snarled up near the india entraine to Prospect Park, Rook-lyn, and, as the hearses were the first to be extricated, they proceeded in single file, by themselves while a fifth, that had come up in the mean time, kept page with them on the opposite side of the street. One of the hearses was followed by an undertaker's wagon that was literally filled with nowers. The Sunday af-termon show of funerals in Brooklyn is one of the emarkable things about that city. At times the treets approaching Greenwood, Cypress Hills, Ever greens, Holy Cross, and Calvary seem to be alive with endless processions of hearses and black carriages. —At the Aquarium in Berlin there is a big gorilla

whose habits are about as correct as those of most of his distant relatives. He gets up at 8 in the morning, takes a bath, and uses some without besitation. When his tellet is completed he takes a cup of milk, after which be eats two loaves of bread, with Prankfort say sages and smoked Hamburg beef, all of which he napkin like one of our own Four Hundred; but when he thinks that his keepers are not observing him he dis-cards the impediments of civilization and plungss his muzzle into the bowl, as if to give evidence of the mel-ancholy fact that even a gurific can be a hog.

—The superintendent of one of the huge dry goods

establishments in this city was gently bantered the other day on his advertisements declaring that on cer-tain days the price would be reduced below cost on certain articles. He replied, seriously: "It is true, all the same. Every now and then we make a cut, say on linen, or ribbons, or hosiery, simply as an advertise-ment. It brings people to cur piace, and that is the first thing, and, ence here, the chauces are that they will buy something else, as well as the marked-down S6. Another thing; it is better to keep things moving. Customers don't like to find old stock on the shelves

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

1,520,394 onness of gold.

In an effort to cope with the rabbit pest in New South
Wales 632 miles of rabbit-proof fencing have lately
been erected at a cost of £51,000, and 404 miles of similar fencing are building.

A Demerara paper reports the death in that colony of
Mr. William Mayers at the authenticated age of 136

years. Six children, fifty-two grandchildren, and figteen great-grandchildren survive him. Influenza has broken out extensively, but not severely, in Paris and other French cities. Ten days ago 120 employees of the Paris Post Office, about a fourth

of the force, were disabled by the disease, and every grip in 1800 and 1891 are again afflicted. Murders and suicides by mere children in France are

reported to be very frequent. Sine murders of boys and girls under 10 years of age, committed by boys ander fourteen, are noted within the past few months Suicides are about as numerous. Two occurred a couple of weeks ago, one of a boy, who hanged himself, and the other of a girl, who threw herself into the Heina. Blam's first railway was opened on April 11. It connects Bangkok, the capital, with the port of Paknam at the mouth of the Menam River. The progressive young King presided at the opening ceremony, he also having out the first sod two years or so since, and in speaking of the remarkable change in the country's affairs which the railway typifies, said Siam was bu just at the beginning of an era of great progress.

Sir John Gilbert, President of the Royal Society of
Painters in Water Colors of Great Britain has not sold any of his water color or oll paintings for many years past, intending to build a gallery for them and present gallery and pictures to the public. He has decided to

his valuable collection to be divided among free galtons of meat, poultry, and general provisions were de livered last year from the public markets alone. This total was some 15,000 tons more than in any previous year. There was an increase of over 19 per cent, in the supplies of American mest; 989,442 animals passed through one cattle market of the metropolis, and 141,-180 through another, all going to supply the city with food. These figures, of course, only indicate a part of

donate the pictures to existing public art galleries, and

two weeks ago announced this intention and offered

the supplies.

The rainfall in Brisbane which caused the disastrous floods early this year, almost wiping out the city in a day, is said to be without parallel. On the last day of January the rainfall was 10% inches, the next day it was over 20 inches, while on Feb. 2 a little ever 354 inches of rain fell. Altogether more than 77 inches of water fell in four days, u. t twice the smount of rain New York State, outside of this city. gets in a year. The mean annual rainfall in New York

city is 45.25 inches, which includes snow melted. A themsand women cigarmakers in Naples went on strike the first of this month because, among other grievances, they were required to make cigars without tobacco. Eight hundred of them marched to the Mayor's off countd publicly stated their troubles. Had totaccowns given to them, they said, suffithen when they turned in bad eights they were innicted of their rages because of alleged bad work. With 500 tobacco leaves they were expected to make 600 cigars. "This is the fracen," and one, "why people smoke cigars studed with now and bits of wood." It is said a visitor to Naules recently found a eigar he was smoking to be stuffed with a look of fine, soft black bair.

A new method of preserving pictures is being experi-mented well in London, it consists of playing the surface of the picture, be it canvas or paper, in a vacuum this proceeding it from atmospheric action. The picture is envised in a metal frame or case, covering the hoes and sides and projecting from the sides like an ordinary frame. A plate of glass is inserted in the edges of the case, just as in an ordinary frame, and hermetically scaled to the metal. The air is then with driwn from between the surface of the picture and the glass, and the Painting is in a vacuum. It is believed this plan will effectually protect pictures from the action of damphess, air, gases, and other causes that operate to destroy paintings exposed or framed in the